

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-38 are pending in the present application. Claims 22 and 28 are sought to be amended. This amendment is believed not to introduce new matter, and its entry is respectfully requested. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections in view of the remarks contained herein.

#### **35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejections**

Paragraph 3 of the Office Action rejects claims 1-33 and 38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Appln. Pub. No. 2004/0072544 to Alexis ("Alexis") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,937,854 to Janssen ("Janssen"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections.

An advantage provided by embodiments of the present invention is overcoming serious drawbacks associated with using physical connections in conventional systems that allow a user to use a landline telephone to make cellular telephone calls. For example, as described in paragraph [0003] of the present application, one of the drawbacks of conventional systems for coupling a cellular telephone to a landline telephone is the requirement of "a physical connection to exchange control information, data, and audio." As further described in paragraph [0003], numerous problems were associated with the physical connection requirement including, for example, problems with the form factor or mechanical contour, problems associated with the physical connection itself, as well as problems with protocols. These problems were magnified by the lack of standards specifying physical connections parameters.

Claim 1 recites "at least two electronic devices each having a second short range RF communications radio transceiver configured to communicate with the first short range RF

communications radio receiver of the base station.” Thus, in the embodiment of the present invention recited in claim 1, the electronic devices can communicate with the base station wirelessly. Claim 1 further recites that “the first and second RF communications radio receivers are configured so that a first of the at least two electronic devices exchanges information with a second of the at least two electronic devices via the base station.” This latter element of claim 1 provides a mechanism whereby a first and second of the electronic devices can communicate with one another, still without physical connection to the base station.

As explained on page 3 of the Office Action, Alexis does not disclose the latter element of claim 1:

Alexis does not explicitly show that the first and second short range RF communications radio transceivers are configured so that a first of the at least two electronic devices exchanges information with a second of the at least two electronic devices via the base station.

To support the rejection, Janssen is combined with Alexis for the proposition that Janssen teaches the first and second short range RF communications radio transceivers so configured. Applicant respectfully submits that Janssen teaches no such configuration.

While Janssen discloses a system whereby a cellular telephone call can be made using a cordless telephone, unlike Applicant's invention, Janssen incorporates a physical connection between the cellular telephone and the cordless telephone base unit. (*See, e.g.*, Janssen, at 3:42-47 “The base unit ... includes a wireless telephone cradle for receiving and establishing electrical connection with a wireless telephone handset”; 4:2-5 “a base unit ... having a cradle for receiving and connecting to a wireless telephone handset”; 4:42 “docking cradles 105”; 4: 47-49 “Cradle adapter 120 fits between docking cradle 105 and cellular handset 115, and serves to couple the various electrical contacts or input/output ports of handset 115 to the associated

connection points of mating connector 110. Cradle adapter 120 is further designed to conform to the physical or form factor of cellular handset 115"; and items 105 and 120 in figures 1 and 3). Thus, it is clear that Janssen provides connectivity between electronic devices, particularly the cellular telephone using the very physical connection that embodiments of the present invention are designed to avoid. Consequently, it is beyond question that Janssen teaches away from the invention recited in claim 1, and therefore is not properly used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Not only does Janssen teach away from the present invention, but because Janssen discloses the physical connection between the cellular telephone and the base unit, Janssen cannot disclose configuring the "second short range RF communications radio transceivers" in the manner recited in claim 1. This necessarily follows because Janssen discloses no RF transceiver in at least one of the two electronic devices, the disclosed cellular telephone. Thus, at least as far as the cellular telephone of Janssen is concerned, there is no RF transceiver to configure.

Consequently, Applicant respectfully asserts that not only does Janssen teach away from the present invention as claimed in claim 1, but also does not provide the missing disclosure suggested on page 3 of the Office Action. For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully asserts that neither Alexis nor Janssen, whether taken alone or in combination, teaches or suggests the elements of claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over the combination of Alexis in view of Janssen. Applicant further respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claims 2-12, which are dependent upon claim 1 for the same reasons.

The foregoing discussion with respect to claim 1 applies to claim 13 as well. Claim 13 recites "at least one electronic device including a second short range RF wireless communications transceiver configured to communicate with the first short range RF wireless communications transceiver of the base station," and "wherein ... a wireless communication is established between the at least one electronic device and the telephone base station to exchange information between the at least one electronic device and the handset through the base station." Applicant respectfully asserts that at least for the reasons provided above with respect to claim 1, neither Alexis nor Janssen, whether taken alone or in combination, teach or suggest each of the elements recited in claim 13. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claim 13, and its independent claims 14-21 as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination of Alexis in view of Janssen set forth in paragraph 3 of the Office Action.

Claim 22 is amended to correct errors of a typographical nature. Claim 22 recites "at least one of the one or more short range RF wireless communications profiles includes a profile that the at least one electronic device supports, and the base station and the at least electronic device uses the common profile to exchange information with each other." As explained on page 8 of the Office Action, Alexis does not disclose the last element of claim 22:

Alexis does not explicitly show that at least one of the one or more short range wireless communications profile includes a profile that the at least one electronic device supports, and the base station and the at least one electronic device uses the common profile to exchange information with each other.

To support the rejection, Janssen is combined with Alexis. However, Applicant respectfully submits that the combination fails to render claim 22 obvious.

As described above, Janssen discloses that the cellular phone is physically connected to the base unit, it does not communicate with the base unit using RF communications. Because, there is no RF communication, Janssen has no reason to, nor does it, disclose that the cellular telephone physically connected to the base unit uses any RF wireless communication profile to exchange information with the base unit. Rather, as Janssen explains at column 4, lines 42-47:

Cradle adapter 120 fits between docking cradle 105 and cellular handset 115, and serves to couple the various electrical contacts or input/output ports of handset 115 to the associated connection points of mating connector 110.

Thus, it is clear that Janssen neither teaches nor discloses an RF wireless communications profile, let alone using an RF wireless communications profile in the manner recited in the last element of claim 22. Consequently, Applicant respectfully asserts that neither Alexis nor Janssen, whether taken alone or in combination teaches or suggests each of the elements recited in claim 22. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claim 22, and its dependent claims 22-26 as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination of Alexis in view of Janssen set forth in paragraph 3 of the Office Action.

Claim 28 has been amended to correct an error of a typographical nature. Claim 28 recites "after receiving information for the electronic device, further transmit the received information to another electronic device that is wirelessly in communication with the base station." As explained on page 11 of the Office Action:

Alexis does not explicitly show that the landline telephone, after receiving information from the electronic device, further transmit the received information to another electronic device that is wirelessly communication with the base station.

To support the rejection, Janssen is combined with Alexis. Applicant respectfully asserts the proposed combination does not render claim 28 obvious. Because the cellular telephone in Janssen is physically connected to the base unit, it does not communicate with the base unit wirelessly. As a result, the cellular telephone is not "another electronic device that is wirelessly in communication with the base station" as recited in the last element of claim 28.

Consequently, Applicant respectfully asserts that neither Alexis or Janssen, whether taken alone or in combination, teaches or suggests each of the elements of claim 28. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claim 28, and its dependent claims 29-33, and 38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) set forth in paragraph 3 of the Office Action as being obvious over the combination of Alexis in view of Janssen.

Paragraph 4 of the Office action rejects claims 34-37 over the combination of Alexis in view of Janssen set forth in Paragraph 3, and further in view of U.S. Patent Appl. Pub. 2005/0136839 to Seshadri ("Seshadri"). Applicant incorporates the arguments provided above for claim 28 as if stated herein, and respectfully asserts that Seshadri does not provide the necessary elements missing from the combination of Alexis in view of Janssen. Consequently, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claim 34-37 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over the combination of Alexis in view of Janssen in further view of Seshadri set forth in paragraph 4 of the Office Action.

Serial No.: 10/790,809  
Art Unit: 2618

Attorney's Docket No.: VTX-0310  
Page 16


### Conclusion

In view of the foregoing all of pending claims 1-38 in this case are believed to be in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner have any questions or determine that any further action is desirable to place this application in even better condition for issue, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone applicants' undersigned representative at the number listed below.

PAUL, HASTINGS, WALKER AND JANOFISKY LLP  
515 South Flower Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90071  
Tel: (213) 683-6000

Respectfully submitted,

Date: December 8, 2006

By:   
David C. Isaacson  
Registration No. 38,500

DCI

Customer No. 39183